

# The Pocahontas Times.

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

Vol. 22 No. 6.

Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia June 9, 1904.

\$1.00 a Year

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Attorney-at-Law,  
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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,  
Dentist,

MONTREY, VA.  
Will visit Pocahontas county at  
least twice a year. The exact date  
of his visit will appear in this  
paper.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL,  
DENTIST,

Graduate University of Maryland.  
Dentistry practiced in all its bran-  
ches.

G. W. DUNCAN,  
Practical Land Surveyor,

Buckeye, W. Va.  
All calls by phone and mail  
promptly answered.

West Virginia Citizens Trust and  
Guarantee Company

This company will furnish bonds  
of all county, state and municipal  
officers; fiduciary bonds, such as  
administrators, guardians, etc.;  
junction bonds; bank officials,  
ments, indemnifying bonds, in-  
court bonds of all kinds; attach-  
ment bonds, contractors bonds, etc.

T. S. McNEEL,

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

HELD AT MARLINTON LAST SATURDAY.

Full Ticket Nominated—Proceed-  
ings in Full.

Pursuant to a call of the Coun-  
ty Executive Committee the Re-  
publican County Delegate Con-  
vention met at the court house of  
Pocahontas county, June 4th,  
1904, at 1:30 p. m.

The convention was called to  
order by Hon. Beverly Vaughn,  
county chairman. H. N. Hannah  
was named temporary chairman  
and O. G. Arbogast was named  
temporary secretary. On motion  
the temporary organization was  
made permanent.

Roll of delegates by district.  
Greenbank—H. N. Hannah, E.  
N. Erwin, K. H. Storfer, W. T.  
Puckett, Joe Griffith and O. G.  
Arbogast, proxy for Roy Shear.

Edray—Clark Kellison, D. A.  
McNeil, McKendree Kellison,  
Andrew Moore, Wm. Cockran,  
G. T. Eagle, Harmon Sharp, N.  
C. McNeil, proxy for G. P.  
Moore, Hugh Sharp, W. Renick,  
colored, Geo. Allen.

Huntersville—J. B. Dilley, O.  
E. McKeever, E. H. Dilley,  
Howard Underwood, Gilmore  
S. ar, Z. Ne B. Grimes, Shern  
Gibson, R. C. Sharder.

Levelton—Sam Gladwell, R.  
P. Sullivan and Wm. Burns.  
D. P. Sullivan moved that the  
delegates present from each dis-  
trict have the right to cast the  
entire vote of their district.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
K. H. Storfer presented the  
name of Dr. J. W. Price, there  
being no other nominations it was  
moved that the nominations close  
and that the secretary be in-  
structed to cast the entire vote for him.

SHERIFF.  
N. C. McNeil named A. R.  
Gay and there being no other  
nominations, was declared the  
nominee.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.  
A. P. Sullivan named G. D.  
McNeil. No other name being  
offered he was unanimously nomi-  
nated.

COMMISSIONER OF COURT.  
A. G. Sharp and B. M.  
Arbogast were named. Ar-  
bogast's name was withdrawn and  
A. G. Sharp nominated by accla-  
mation.

ASSESSOR.  
A. G. Sharp nominated A. H.  
Sharp, and no other name being  
presented was nominated by accla-  
mation.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.  
G. W. Duncan by acclamation.  
On motion convention ad-  
journed.

H. N. HANNAH,  
Chairman.  
O. G. ARBOGAST, Secretary.

West Virginia Day Changed.

The date for the observation of  
West Virginia Day at the St.  
Louis World's Fair has been  
changed by the board of managers  
for the State Building from June  
20th, to June 29th. This action  
has been brought about through  
consideration of convenience to  
the people of the State, and is  
obviously a popular move. The  
Republican National convention  
meets at Chicago on June 21st.  
It would be impossible for the  
large body of West Virginians  
who expect to attend that event  
to be present at the dedication of  
the West Virginia building at the  
World's Fair with the date fixed  
at June 20th. The Democratic  
National convention will meet at  
St. Louis on July 5th. By mak-  
ing West Virginia Day June  
29th, the greatest convenience is  
shown for the people of the State  
who will only have to make the  
one trip. Those attending the  
Republican National convention  
at Chicago may continue the same  
trip on to St. Louis in time for  
the observance of West Virginia  
Day, while those who expect to  
attend the Democratic National  
convention may go a little ahead  
of time to be present for both oc-  
casions in the World's Fair city.

The program for West Virginia  
Day at the World's Fair will be  
an elaborate one and will include  
the presentation of the building  
to Governor White, his response,  
addresses by other prominent  
West Virginians, together with  
ceremonies of an appropriate  
character.—Mail.

The New York Tribune de-  
clares that Judge Parker's chances  
of being injured by his "indis-  
creet friends." That's a mild  
term compared with some that  
have been applied to Mr. Hill.

For Sale.  
One twenty-five horse-power  
"Frick" saw mill with Gerlach  
stave saw. Will exchange for  
lumber or staves.

WEST VA. COAL & IRON CO.,  
15-26 4w Charleston, W. Va.

## Slandering West Virginia.

The June issue of McClure's  
Magazine contains a most remark-  
able article on Dan Cunningham,  
the deputy United States marshal  
in the Southern district of West  
Virginia. The article praises  
Cunningham extravagantly and  
has him performing deeds of valor  
that make the exploits of Buffalo  
Bill and Deadwood Dick look  
like the play of a child on a sand  
bank.

The News has no quarrel to  
pick with McClure over the ques-  
tion of Cunningham's bravery,  
but it believes it is time to stop  
the publication of the alleged  
lawlessness in West Virginia.

One would judge from McClure's  
article that the steady nerve and  
good aim of Dan Cunningham are  
all that prevent the inhabitants  
of West Virginia from cannibalism,  
and that it was by the unaided  
efforts of that man that the state  
was rescued from a howling wild-  
erness of anarchy, free riot and  
general idiocy.

There are two particularly  
flagrant misstatements in the  
article. One is that the Southern  
Judicial district is the most law-  
less region in America and the  
other is that in the late '80's  
Jackson county was a law-despising  
community. As for the first  
charge, all who have traveled in  
Southern West Virginia know its  
falsity. Outside of a few coal-  
producing counties, where negro  
miners are overfond of carving  
each other up when excited by the  
rum made in the highly-civilized  
centers, life and property are just  
as safe as they are in New York,  
and in the coal counties referred  
to when disorder occurs it is con-  
fined to the blacks and foreigners  
imported by New York capitalists,  
and citizens and strangers who  
attend to their own affairs are  
not harmed. A man studded  
with jewelry can roam with more  
safety in even the toughest coun-  
ties than he can in New York city.

There are no train robberies, no  
bank burglaries, few postoffice  
robberies and very little murder  
for profit. At least there are no  
more than in any other commu-  
nity. As for Jackson county's  
being a law-despising community  
at any time, the fact is it has  
always been the reverse. The  
people there will average well  
with the people of any rural com-  
munity in the United States. If  
Dan Cunningham was the salva-  
tion of that county several promi-  
nent men who lived there while  
the wild deeds happened McClure's  
gorily tell about—a man like Su-  
preme Justice Warren Miller,  
Alex R. Campbell and State  
Senator J. C. Darst—will not  
admit it. McClure's goes further  
and gives the names of Jackson  
county families who it says were  
organized in a clan for the pur-  
pose of murder, theft and de-  
bauchery, were begotten of  
idiots, albinos and curious freaks  
and are being abolished by the  
wrath of Cunningham. The News  
learns that some of the names  
mentioned belong to respected  
families who have always been  
law-abiding.

After all the writer of the  
McClure article does not seem to  
realize that Dan Cunningham or  
any other federal marshal have  
no more to do with preserving  
the peace in West Virginia than  
Mr. McClure himself. Except  
when injunctions are to be served  
in strikes, the federal authorities  
have no concern in the manage-  
ment of the affairs of this state.

The marshal's duties are confined  
to enforcing the internal revenue  
laws, not so hard a task as has  
been pictured, and doing other  
small jobs comprising a life really  
not more strenuous than the aver-  
age policeman's.

No doubt Dan Cunningham has  
bulldog courage but it is not right  
to parade his great qualities to  
the detriment of the good name  
of the people of West Virginia.  
It is queer that so good a maga-  
zine as McClure's should so cruelly  
slander a great state.—Wheel-  
ing News.

"I pity them unthoughted  
wretches," is the expression used  
by an old G. A. R. man of Kan-  
awha County in speaking of those  
who are responsible for the frauds  
in the late Republican primary  
of that County. This old soldier  
says that the only way to rebuke  
such practices is for every old sol-  
dier to vote for Democratic Sher-  
iff. He did not fight for three years  
in the war to give the negro man  
more votes than a white man.

One twenty-five horse-power  
"Frick" saw mill with Gerlach  
stave saw. Will exchange for  
lumber or staves.

WEST VA. COAL & IRON CO.,  
15-26 4w Charleston, W. Va.

## Polecat Lore.

Lately we were present at  
discussion as to whether the pole-  
cat, (pole-cat, pullet cat) and the  
skunk was the same animal. As  
it had been a long time since we  
passed an examination in natural  
history, we could only assume a  
look of ineffable wisdom and say  
nothing.

It was urged by one that the  
pole cat was different from the  
skunk in that it could not project  
a spray of the effluvia, while  
the skunk could thus protect it-  
self. Both animals have the  
same mephitic smell.

On reading up we have come  
to the conclusion that it is quite  
possible that both species of an-  
imals exist in these parts and  
they do it explains much of the  
difference on the subject of this  
animal which is now protected in  
some counties of this state.

Both animals belong to the  
weasel family. The skunk is  
harmless and subsists on eating  
grubs and worms, digging for its  
prey in the sod of our grass lands  
and rendering the land owner a  
service incalculable value.

The pole cat proper is one of  
the most blood thirsty of the  
weasel tribe. It lives by catching  
rabbits and on the farmers  
poultry. It very often only sucks  
the blood and the poultry raiser  
finds a valuable hen dead with a  
wound in the head. He says  
that polecat has been there and  
he can be certain of it because of  
the smell that hangs around the  
chicken coop.

He therefore condemns a legis-  
lature that would occupy its val-  
uable time in protecting such a  
blood thirsty vermin. He is  
right for the polecat does not eat  
grubs and is as destructive an  
animal as is to be found.

The skunk on the other hand  
is a harmless creature and would  
never disturb poultry or do any  
other damage.

This explains the difference in  
price of the pelts of the two an-  
imals. The polecat is black with  
little or no white on it. The fur  
is worth a big iron dollar when  
presented to the merchant, while  
the skunk is always marked with  
streaks of white and command the  
price of fifteen cents. The dif-  
ference in price cannot be ex-  
plained by the markings of the  
pelt. It is because they came  
from different animals.

It is an old trick to blacken the  
hide of the skunk but the subter-  
fuge fails when the skin is offered  
for sale to a fur buyer of average  
experience. The difference in the  
animals may be determined as  
follows:

The polecat is black, slightly  
longer and with a smaller tail.  
It has the mephitic odor, but  
cannot eject it in the form of a  
spray. It has it under control  
in this way that under fear and  
excitement it taints the air with a  
horrid smell. It is a predatory  
animal feeding on frogs, toads,  
rats, mice, rabbits and poultry.

The skunk is always marked  
with white. It can eject at will  
a fetid secretion to a distance of  
five or six feet or even farther.  
It feeds on snails, earthworms,  
grubs, insects and bugs of all  
kinds. It never disturbs poultry  
or any other animal capable of  
resistance or flight, and is a most  
valuable friend of the farmer.

In advancing this theory we  
know we are going against the  
law. The act of 1903 places the  
polecat and skunk as the same  
animal. "Polecat or skunk," it  
says, and therefore there is such  
a diversity of opinion as to the  
desirability of the law. If the  
law read that it was to be un-  
lawful to kill any skunk with  
white markings on its body, the  
act would be most beneficial to  
the farmers in this state.

Anyone who has killed as  
many polecats and skunks as the  
writer must have noticed that  
when caught in a trap or bayed  
by dogs some would eject the  
mephitic fluid and others would  
not.

They must also have noticed  
that in skinning the animals that  
the black ones, smelled worse  
than those with the white marks,  
and a black one is best skinned  
under water in a running stream.

This theory explains all these  
things and is borne out by the  
natural history. Therefore kill  
the black polecats, but let the  
striped ones go free.

The skins of the black ones are  
sold as sable skins, while the  
white ones are skunk skins.

Russia says she has the numeri-  
cal strength to overcome Japan.  
She appears to have some diffi-  
culty in getting her numerical  
strength in the proper position.

The Kansas City Star defends  
Mr. Bryan by declaring that he  
never took hush money. But  
think of the gush money he has  
captured.

## ESCAPED CONSCRIPTS

AND THEIR JOURNEY FROM RICHMOND.

Drafted into the Confederate Army,  
They Made Their Way Home.

In June 1862 Wm. Gay of  
Stony Creek and others were con-  
scripted for confederate service  
and assigned to Darham's Battery  
two miles below Richmond, Va.  
Eight of these conscripts, Wm.  
Gay, Daniel Dilley, James Du-  
san, John Kellison, John Arm-  
strong, Wm. Kennison, James  
Vallin and Horace Adkinson, of  
Daniel, resolved to make their  
escape and get back to Pocahontas.

It was five days before they  
got out of hearing of the Rich-  
mond town clock. They struck  
the railroad at Ashland, where  
they were joined by a deserter,  
but they suspected him to be a  
detective, and so while he was  
asleep, they slipped off. The  
Pamunkey river was crossed by  
night on a trestle bridge while the  
sentinel was at supper in a house  
nearby. The Rapid Ann was  
crossed several days afterwards.

The stream was quite deep they  
could hear the water roaring  
though it was too dark to see.  
The party soon after came near  
two confederate sentinels who  
challenged, but permitted them to  
pass without any special examina-  
tion and a reason for this was  
that just beyond was a camp fire  
where a squad of soldiers were in  
readiness to catch them. After  
passing the guards the conscripts  
glided noiselessly to one side and  
crossed a plank fence into a corn-  
field and travelled on.

Another river was easily forded  
and then Charlottesville was  
flanked about day light when the  
party sought to conceal them-  
selves in a thicket of plum bushes  
not far from a farm house. Three  
times during the day a rooster  
came to them and would fly back  
terrified and frightened and the  
conscripts were very restless and ap-  
prehension the old chicken might  
give them away. John Arm-  
strong was very angry at the  
rooster's repeated visits and cut a  
good many dices. They reached  
the Blue Ridge by daylight and  
this was their first chance to travel  
safely by daylight, was while  
crossing the blue mountain's by-  
roads.

There they found plenty of  
cherries that soothed their raven-  
ous hunger, temporarily, until  
they reached Waynesboro where  
they were furnished some corn-  
bread and bacon to carry with  
them. The second night after  
leaving Waynesboro, they reached  
Staunton about day break and  
went into hiding in some brush  
back of the lunatic asylum, thus  
two days and a night were spent  
between Waynesboro and Staun-  
ton.

Leaving Staunton they came  
near Goshen when they were dis-  
covered by Scouts, who hurried  
to give notice and the whole  
troop was out in a very little  
while.

Flanking Goshen the conscripts  
rested among the hills until all  
had settled down and then re-  
sumed their homeward way. The  
second night after their flight at  
Goshen they flanked old Millboro,  
and fell in at Cleeks near Windy  
Cave church just after dark and  
was well fed. After supper they  
went up the Warm Spring moun-  
tain as far as the "big turn,"  
where the party left the road and  
secreted themselves in the forest  
and spent the day in full view of  
the Warm Springs, near flag rock.  
Then about dusk crossed the road  
between Germantown and the  
Warm Spring baths, came into  
the road west of the Warm  
Springs early in the night and  
called upon "Aunt Kitty" Rich-  
ards for supper. The lady of the  
house remarked that "she took  
pleasure in cooking for southern  
soldiers but if she ever cooked  
for Yankees or Union men she  
would never forgive herself."

In a little while thereafter,  
after enjoying this free and wel-  
come repast the conscripts crossed  
Jackson's river, and followed the  
"old road" until they came in  
view of a party at work in a salt  
cavern. Hereupon they left the  
road and secreted themselves for  
a day but when night came on  
proceeded as far as Riders on the  
Allegheny by 11 o'clock and  
asked for supper. The proprietor  
gathered up all the old bread and  
crusts he could find and several  
turns of buttermilk. There hap-  
pened to be an oven near and  
while their host was at the spring  
house for "a turn of buttermilk"  
the lid was raised and a mass  
of pone of corn bread was discovered.

The bread being "exhausted"  
more was called for. The prop-  
rietor declared by all that was  
good and bad that there was not

another crumb to be had. "What  
is that in the oven?" "O, that  
is what Iby had for breakfast."  
"Bring it out, we must have it."  
The pone was put before them  
cut into eight parts. The pitcher  
held but little and the churn was  
ordered out. The meal was fin-  
ished by midnight and the bill  
of four dollars was paid. They  
reached Wm. Dilley's before day  
and had a good breakfast. From  
Wm. Dilley's across Bushy moun-  
tain to Thomas Dilley's on Beaver  
Creek about 10 o'clock. Thence  
over Buckley mountain to Andrew  
Kees on the Greenbrier river,  
they found it was just past 12  
o'clock. Mrs. Polly Kee gave  
them a good dinner. They re-  
mained at Kee's until dark, when  
they disbanded and the conscripts  
reached their respective homes  
during that night. Their plight  
was quite wretched, clothes in  
rags, shoes worn out, feet sorely  
blistered and general nervous  
prostration, resulting from 25  
days of weariness, sickness anxiety  
and hunger.

Upon leaving for home Wm.  
Kennison had forty dollars, Wm.  
Gay had twenty dollars, Gay had  
one dollar left, it is not known  
what Kennison had saved.

As to their means of subsistence  
the following particulars afford  
some idea.

At the Rapid Ann river being  
out of rations, the conscripts called  
on a family for a meal. The  
lady of the house had some corn  
bread baked and fried a skillet of  
meat. During the frying there  
was a singular popping noise the  
meat being full of skippers.

The hungry men however enjoyed  
their moonlight meal all the same  
and paid their 50 cents each for  
the privilege.

In Orange County, Va., a sheep  
was caught, barbecued in a deep  
hollow eaten ravenously but the  
effect was anything but whole-  
some. The next food when the  
mutton was used up was a sheaf  
of wheat which was foraged from  
a field, carried to the woods, the  
grain was rubbed out in their  
hands and eaten, then next were  
the cherries on the Blue Ridge.

With the exception of the  
sheep and the cherries there was  
nothing eaten but what was paid  
for.

After remaining at their homes  
about two weeks all the conscripts  
started through the lines with a  
battalion of Ringgold Cavalry,  
commanded by Col. T. M. Harris  
of Glenville, West Va. This  
officer became a General. He  
was a Ruling Elder in the Pres-  
byterian church, wrote an able  
book on church polity and was  
a physician of eminence previous  
to the war. He was a member  
of the military court that sen-  
tenced Mrs. Suratt to death as a  
conspirator in the Lincoln assas-  
nation and wrote an able defence  
of the courts action. But it is  
regarded as an ingeniously for-  
mable example of special pleading.  
In the opinion of the very chari-  
table, it may palliate in a measure  
the odium attached to the sentence  
of death pronounced on an inno-  
cent woman as a something done  
through a mistaken sense of pa-  
triotic duty, but nothing more  
can be expected of it. As the  
years multiply, the innocence of  
that woman becomes more and  
more apparent.

Gen. Harris had his headquar-  
ters at Mrs. Ann Youngs near  
Hamline chapel on Stony Creek.  
The Rev. A. P. Neel seems to  
have been in charge of the Metho-  
dist churches in lower Pocahontas  
at that time. One of his appoint-  
ments occurred while Gen. Harris  
was at Mrs. Youngs and he at-  
tended the services. After the  
services he pressed the minister to  
go with him and dine at Mrs.  
Youngs in the most cordial man-  
ner possible. But when the preach-  
er would have gone to meet an  
afternoon service he was given to  
understand that he had preached  
enough for one day at least, and  
permission would not be granted  
for him to leave headquarters be-  
fore night.

About midnight Gen. Harris  
with his recruits started for Be-  
verly. He was reinforced by two  
companies of Infantry at the Big  
Spring now Linwood.

Monday afternoon the union  
troops were fired upon near Wm.  
Wards close to Huttonsville.  
Beverly was reached about 10  
o'clock Monday night after con-  
siderable quick stepping from  
Huttonsville down the beautiful  
Tygarts Valley road to Beverly  
in the cool of the day.

W. T. P.

Republican political insurance  
agents have placed Wisconsin in  
the "extra hazardous" classifica-  
tion.

The New York man who com-  
mitted suicide, after having been  
refused a loan of \$450,000, would  
probably have dropped dead if his  
request had been granted.

## MILITARY SERVICES OF JOHN BRADSHAW.

A Soldier of the Revolutionary War.

John Bradshaw lived in Poca-  
hontas County in 1833. On the  
7th day of May 1833 he appeared  
before the County Court of Poca-  
hontas County and made oath to  
his military service in order to  
obtain a pension under the act of  
Congress passed June 7, 1832.

He died on the 30th day of  
December, 1834. He entered  
the service as an Indian spy in  
the spring of 1776. He was  
then seventeen years old. Before  
that he belonged to a company  
of militia under Captain John  
Henderson. His home was in  
Monroe County, then Botetourt  
County. He took the oath of a  
spy. His term of service extend-  
ed from May 1, 1776 to Novem-  
ber 1, 1776, when the seasons  
for Indians closed, and their  
depredations having ceased and  
they having retired into winter  
quarters.

In 1777 he performed a similar  
service for six and one half  
months. Also in 1778 and 1779.

The nature of his services as  
an Indian Spy was to leave  
Cook's Fort on Indian Creek,  
now in the county of Monroe,  
and be out from three to four days  
each week, and then return where  
others would go, for the same  
length of time. The practice was  
for two to go together, and when  
they returned another two would  
start out. The companion who  
was most with him was a man by  
the name of James Ellis. He  
sometimes went in company of  
the late Colonel Samuel Estell of  
Kentucky.

The country he covered as an  
Indian Spy was in the gap and  
low places in the chain of moun-  
tains between the William Taffery  
plantation on New River and the  
headwaters of Laurel Creek where  
they met the spies from Burn-  
side's Fort. They traversed the  
Big and Little Stony Creek, In-  
dian Draft, a branch of Indian  
Creek and the headwaters of Wolf  
Creek.

The beat was supposed to be  
about thirty miles. In perform-  
ing the duties of spies they had  
to carry their provisions with them,  
it being against the nature of their  
oaths and instructions, and also  
jeopardizing their own safety to  
make a fire at night no matter  
how inclement the weather might  
be. During this time he was  
engaged in no civil pursuit.

He was drafted as a soldier of  
the Revolutionary War in Janu-  
ary 1781, from the county of  
Augusta. His regiment was com-  
manded by Colonel Sampson  
Mathews and his company by  
Captain Thomas Hicklen. He  
marched across the Blue Ridge  
Mountain at Rockfish Gap, thence  
to the city of Richmond, thence  
down James River to Lundy  
Point. His company crossed the  
river and marched to Camp Car-  
son, an encampment in what was  
called the Dismal Swamp near a  
place called Portsmouth.

In the spring he marched with  
the army to Mordough Mills, still  
nearer to Portsmouth and was  
discharged April 9, 1781, after  
three months service. During  
this term of service, he was in  
one engagement at or in sight of  
Portsmouth. Captain Cunn-  
ingham from Rockbridge County,  
Virginia, was wounded in the  
groin, as he was standing a few  
paces from in front of Bradshaw.  
And a soldier was wounded near  
him in the leg and borne off the  
field in a carriage. These were  
the only injuries received by the  
American Army. He was sev-  
eral times engaged in routing the  
enemies picket guard during the  
aforesaid time. He was sergeant

5-9-4t

Notice.  
All persons are hereby notified  
not to trespass on my lands lying  
on the east side of the public road  
leading from Huntersville to  
Dunmore by cutting any corner  
tree or line tree, nor by cutting  
any timber on the east side of  
said road except what is included  
within the boundary line of timber  
sold to Orwig and Kryder by me;  
nor by throwing down and leav-  
ing down my fences on said land  
on the east side of said road.